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CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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20,000 Youths, Students in Pyongyang Hold Rally;

Jap. Gov't, Ensure Koreans' Nat'l Education!

A Pyongyang city youths and students' mass rally was held on April 20 in protest against and denunciation of the suppressive machinations of the Japanese Government against the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan, KCNA reported on April 20.

Participating in the mass rally were over 20,000 youths and students from factories, cooperative farms, universities and colleges in Pyongyang.

The 20,000 participants in the rally, including those who were returned from Japan, voiced strong opposition to and denunciation against the policy of national discrimination and suppression of the Japanese Government against the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan. Waves of shouts strongly demanding immediate suspension of the suppressive policy of the Japanese Government swept through the assemblage.

At the rally, Kim Bong Il, Vice-chairman of the League of the Socialist Working Youths of Korea, delivered a speech. He was followed by many representatives of students, workers and teachers.

Kim Bong Il's Speech (*Excerpts*)

The Japanese Government has been conducting in a more undisguised way machinations to strengthen national discrimination against and suppression of Korean citizens in Japan and to infringe upon their right to democratic and national education.

The "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" which the Japanese Government will submit very shortly to the current Diet is aimed at controlling, interfering in and closing down at will the Korean schools and, thereby, depriving Koreans in Japan of their right to democratic, national education.

Such suppressive machinations of the Japanese authorities against the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan are a grave infringement on their fundamental human rights and an open violation of international law and internationally accepted practices.

Today, Korean citizens, youths and students in Japan are developing stubborn struggles to safeguard their democratic, national education against the suppressive moves of the Japanese Government. This struggle is entirely just.

All the youths, students in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with all other Korean people, support and encourage the struggles of Koreans in Japan, and are now fully determined to do everything in their power to realize their just demand for democratic, national education for their sons and daughters.

The democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan is entirely just and it is an inviolable, sacred national right in the light of their past miserable situation, of their status as overseas citizens of the DPRK and of the universal principle of modern education. The Koreans in Japan are those who were taken to Japan for forced labour or military conscription as victims in the past colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea, or crossed the sea to Japan to find means of livelihood as a result of harsh colonial exploitation in Korea, and their sons and daughters. They are victims of the colonial enslavement educational policy of Japanese imperialism, victims who were prohibited from learning about the Korean language, the long, brilliant history of Korea, her beautiful nature and rich culture.

Despite this, the Japanese Government is discarding its moral and legal obligation to protect and assist in the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan. On the contrary, the Japanese Government has been making every conceivable effort to suppress and stamp out the national education of Koreans in Japan.

If the Japanese Government wishes to expiate its criminal conducts at all, by which it deprived the Korean residents in Japan and their children of their national education during the imperialist rule over Korea and reduced them to slavery, how can it so sternly suppress as it does now?

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20,000 Korean youths and students in Pyongyang rallied on April 20, protesting the Japanese Government's suppressive policy against the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan.

Rodong Shinmoon Editorially Lashes Suppressive Moves of Sato Gov't

Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, on April 16 ran an editorial and strongly condemned the undisguised suppressive moves of the Japanese Government against the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan, a KCNA report said on April 16.

Excerpts from the editorial entitled, "Criminal act to impose 'assimilation education,'" follow:

Of late, the suppressive machinations of the Japanese Government against the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan have become more undisguised. The Japanese Government completed the "final draft" of the "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" on April 8 and is going to submit the "bill" to the current Diet.

As is known already, the "bill" now under consideration for legislation by the Japanese Government is a criminal document aimed at strengthening the suppression of the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan by illegally controlling and interfering in independent Korean schools at will and by imposing "assimilation education" on the sons and daughters of Koreans in Japan. The "bill" clearly states that the Japanese authorities can close down, as they want, Korean schools under the excuse of "anti-Japanese education harmful to the interests and security of Japan."

Such machinations of the Japanese Government are a criminal act which gravely infringes upon the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan.

In the name of justice and of the nation, we resolutely denounce the Japanese authorities for their unjustifiable, suppressive machinations against the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese Government can by no means infringe upon their rights. The democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan also is the urgent and justifiable work based on their historical circumstances in which they were denied schooling against their wishes, maltreated and suppressed owing to the colonial enslavement policy of Japanese imperialism in the past.

The Japanese Government is under an unavoidable legal and moral obligation to ensure and help in every way in the national education of Koreans in Japan. It is extremely outrageous, however, that the Japanese Government, far from performing such an obligation, has been persecuting their national education and, furthermore, is now going to stamp it out under the unjustifiable pretexts.

To justify their criminal attempt, the Japanese authorities are now cooking up a pretext that the Korean schools are conducting "anti-Japanese education." This allegation by the Japanese Government is a groundless charge designed to justify its criminal scheme and intensify the suppression of the national education of Koreans in Japan.

The Korean people cannot remain ignorant of the fact that the criminal conspiracy of the Japanese Government is now actually being carried out as the overseas expansion of Japanese militarism has been under way since the effectuation of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and as the fascistization of Japan is being stepped up.

All the Korean people will do their best for the democratic and national education of Korean nationals in Japan and for the defence of their democratic, national rights.

The Japanese Government must suspend its suppressive policy against the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan and must ensure it unconditionally. The Japanese Government will never be absolved from this obligation.

Vietnamese Social Bodies Demand Guarantee for Koreans' National Rights

The Vietnam-Korea and Vietnam-Japan Friendship Associations issued a joint statement, protesting against the reactionary Sato Government's moves to suppress the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan and to force them to accept the "ROK (S. Korea)" nationality in disregard of freedom of choice of nationality, according to a VNA report on April 20.

The statement pointed out that these illegal and inhuman acts of the Sato Government stem from the plan of Japanese militarism which, on U.S. orders, is working hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea to reimpose its domination over South Korea and execute the U.S. policy of aggression in Indo-China and Asia.

The members of the Vietnam-Korea and Vietnam-Japan Friendship Associations as well as the entire Vietnamese people fully support the Nov. 5, 1965 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which demanded the Sato Government respect international law and the right to free activity and free choice of nationality of the Korean nationals in Japan, and stop immediately the forcible sending of Korean youths to South Korea to serve as mercenaries for the U.S. imperialists, the statement declared.

CLOSED SHELF

Central Meeting of Koreans in Japan

In Defence of Their Right to National Education

Li Gye Baik addresses the central meeting of Koreans in Japan for the defence of their national educa... right. He attacks the Japanese Government's moves to suppress their national education. The rally was held o... April 22 at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo, against the "bill for partial amendment of the school education law."

A central meeting of Koreans in Japan to safeguard their right to national education was held on April 22 at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo, with about 3,500 Koreans in and around the Tokyo areas participating.

The platform party was formed by Li Gye Baik, Vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Chairman of the National Education Countermeasure Committee of Koreans in Japan, and many other CHONGRYUN leaders as well as by many Japanese guests.

The hall, packed to capacity by Koreans, men and women, young and old, resounded with their strong voices of protest and denunciation against the increasingly undisguised suppressive moves of the Japanese Government against the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan.

At the meeting, Li Gye Baik, Chairman of the National Education Countermeasure Committee of Koreans in Japan, made a one and half-hour speech.

In the speech, Chairman Li Gye Baik said that the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan who are citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is fully just and no one can violate this national right.

He continued to say: National education by any citizen in any country, whether in his homeland or in a foreign country, is an inviolable and sacred fundamental human right and it is part of international law and internationally accepted practices, as is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Referring to the Japanese Government's allegation that Korean schools in Japan are conducting "anti-Japanese education," Chairman Li Gye Baik said:

Faithfully following the education policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have never interfered in the domestic affairs of Japan, nor will we meddle in the Japanese internal affairs in the future, too.

The crimes committed by Japanese imperialism in the past colonial rule over Korea must be taught Korean boys and girls as a historical fact in order that they may not undergo the bitter experience again. If such education is to be called "anti-Japanese," it is a grave interference in the domestic affairs of the Korean people.

In the light of international law and internationally accepted practices and in view of the past historical fact that the Koreans were not permitted to study the Korean language and history in the 1910-1945 Japanese colonial rule, the Japanese Government is under the due obligation to guarantee and help in the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan, the Chairman declared and said:

Despite this, the Japanese Government has been making in a more undisguised way desperate efforts to suppress Koreans' national education.

The suppressive moves of the Japanese Government against the national education of Koreans here is closely related to the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and they are a link in the chain of the suppression of the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan.

The suppression of the national education of Koreans here, Chairman Li Gye Baik said, is an expression of the hostile policy of the Japanese Government toward the DPRK Government and insults against the Korean people.

He pointed out that the Japanese Government intends to shut down the Korean schools under the label of "anti-Japanese education" and, thereby, to force "assimilation education" on Korean children in Japan.

In the concluding part, Chairman Li Gye Baik stressed:

We strongly demand that the Japanese Government immediately renounce its unjustifiable intention to suppress the Koreans' national education, to impose "assimilation education" on Korean children in Japan, and at the same time, suspend groundless slanders against the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan.

We once again demand strongly that the Japanese Government ensure unconditionally Korean citizens in Japan the right to national education.

Chairman Li Gye Baik was followed by Itaru Yonehara, Member of the Presidium of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee; Takeshi Kobayashi, Upper House member of the Japan Socialist Party; Masaharu Hatanaka, Board Director of the Japan-Korea Society; and many other Japanese guests from social organizations and from various strata of Japanese people.

They unanimously expressed their firm determination to frustrate the "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" and safeguard the Koreans' national education.

The meeting adopted a petition addressed to the Japanese Government, demanding guarantee of the right of Koreans to national education.

Koreans' Movements for Educational Right Sweeping Across Japan

Koreans' mass rallies to defend their right to the national education have now become routine occurrences throughout Japan. At these rallies, participants are shouting strong opposition to the Japanese Government's cherished machinations to destroy their national educational work,—machinations which have been becoming daily more undisguisad then before, particularly since the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty." The participants are renewing their determinations to do everything in their power to defend their right to the democratic and national education, in defiance of any amount and any form of suppression by the Government authorities. They are adopting petitions demanding immediate suspension of the Government's suppressive measures against their education. These petitions are usually handed to the Government authorities directly by "petition groups" elected by the rallies.

Large numbers of soundtrucks are used, and vast numbers of handbills, sometimes reaching even hundreds of thousands in a day, are being distributed in various parts of this country, to make as many Japanese people as possible realize the justness of the national education of Koreans to expose the absurdity of the Government's machinations to destroy it. And these propaganda activities are now becoming daily more vigorous these days.

To win Japanese support for Koreans' educational right, door-to-door visits as well as signature-collecting campaigns are also in full swing. Under these circumstances, more and more Japanese people are being informed of the real aim the Government is pursuing to attain in trying to submit the so-called "bill for partial amendment of the education law "to the current Diet session as soon as possible. Thus, an increasing number of Japanese people are recently volunteering to work in the campaigns for collecting signatures and for distributing handbills, in their communities, on the streets, or at railway stations.

Youths and Students' Rally

(Continued from page 1)

Not content with its present harsh measures, it now schemes even to destroy by law the national education of Koreans in Japan and to impose "assimilation education" on them once again. This is nothing but a national insult to the Korean people and an inhuman act against Koreans in Japan.

In the name of all the youths and people of Korea, I firmly oppose, strongly protest and denounce the criminal act of the Japanese Government. Indeed, the Japanese Government is fanatically calling the education conducted at self-supporting Korean schools everything vile and absurd, alleging "anti-Japanese education," with a view to justifying its unpardonable plot. This is a heinous conspiracy to curd the national education of Korean nationals in Japan, and is utterly unjust and groundless.

Now, the American imperialists are in every way giving full support to the plot of the Japanese Government to curb the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan. In addition, the traitors, the Pak Jung Hi clique, are repeatedly asking the Japanese Government to suppress and shut down the self-supporting Korean schools. The American imperialists' and their lackey's criminal conspiracy is being promoted just when the overseas expansion of the Japanese militarists are under way and the fascistization of Japan is rapidly accelerated. This fact indicates the real aims of their suppressive measures against the national education of Korean nationals in Japan.

All these facts clearly tell that, under the instructions from the American imperialists, in cooperation with the Pak Jung Hi clique, the Japanese militarists are suppressing Korean nationals in Japan as part of the fascist suppression of the democratic forces deployed in Japan, dreaming the old sweet dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The Japanese Government must immediately stop its suppressive policy against the democratic, national education realized through aid from their fatherland and the tremendous efforts of Korean nationals in Japan and defended with their blood. Their national education must be guaranteed without any reservation.

Japanese People in Active Campaigns to Support Koreans Here Struggling for Right to National Education

DEVELOPING with every passing day, Koreans' movements to defend their right to the democratic and national education in Japan have been gaining ever greater support from Japanese people in all walks of life. "The Government, suspend all its suppressive measures against Koreans' national education, and guarantee their right to it!"—this is now a common slogan shouted by both Korean and Japanese people.

On the afternoon of **April 20**, Kazuko Yanbe, member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, and 29 other Japanese women volunteered in a signature-collecting campaign conducted on the compound of Ikebukuro Railway Station, Tokyo, to support Koreans' demand for guarantee of their national education. They also distributed tens of thousands of handbills calling for support for Koreans' demand that day.

Seventy-eight eminent Japanese scholars and professors in 21 universities including Tokyo University, held on **April 18** in Shinjuku, Tokyo, a conference to discuss questions concerning the defense of Koreans' national education in Japan. At the meeting, views were exchanged on the Government's plot to submit to the current 51st Diet session "a bill for partial amendment of the School Education Law," with a view, as the participants unanimously pointed out, to placing Korean schools here under its absolute control. The "bill" has recently been drafted by the Education Ministry to establish what it calls "a foreigners' school system." A petition was unanimously adopted by the participants, demanding guarantee of Koreans' national education. Invited to the meeting that day, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), expressed his thanks to the Japanese people for their ardent support for Koreans' movements to defend their educational right. There were two other Korean guests at the meeting: Li Gye Baik, Vice-chairman of the committee, and Kim Bo Hyun, chief of the Educational Department of CHONGRYUN. The participants were unanimous in pointing out that "in defending Koreans' democratic and national education, we are defending our own education." They agreed that they should make further efforts in making all the Japanese scholars and professors realize the justice of Koreans' demand so that they may do something to help Koreans in their movements. The following is a partial list of the scholars and professors:

From Tokyo University: Shinji Hirai, president of the fisheries experiment station attached to the university; Shokichi Endo, professor; Saburo Tamura, doctor of agriculture; Mitsushiro Ooi, doctor of engineering; Masatoshi Hara, assistant professor; Kazuo Shibagaki, assistant professor;

From Tokyo Educational University; Tomoo Hosoda, doctor of agriculture; Matsunosuke Nishiyama, doctor of literature; Manabu Imamura, professor; Sadakichi Iwamoto, professor; Kohei Nakamura, professor; Koji Fujita and Masabeni Omori, both doctors of science; Shigeyuki Hozumi, assistant professor; Uichi Miyahara, lecturer;

From Hitotsubashi University: Nishi Junzo, deputy-dean of the department of sociology; Keiji Nagahara, professor; Tatsuo Masubuchi, professor;

From the Tokyo Metoropolitan University: Gen Furukawa, professor; Takuzo Obase, deputy-president of the research institute for cultural science;

From Tokyo Economics University: Yoshiharu Kitada, professor;

This photo shows a joint emergency central meeting held on April 12 in Tokyo by representatives from political parties, trade unions and social organizations in Japan, 77 in all, to defend Koreans' right to their democratic and national education.

Japanese "petition group," elected by the April 12 emergency central meeting (above photo), demanding the Government side guarantee Koreans' right to their national education

From Tokyo Agro-Technological University: Noboru Yanashita, doctor of science;

From Waseda University: Shigeharu Funaki, professor emeritus;

From Rikkyo University: Jun Hirota, professor; Kunihisa Araki, professor;

From Meiji University: Minokichi Hirase, professor; Zenshiro Matsumura, professor;

From Tokyo College of Technology: Yasushi Hayakawa, professor;

From Tokyo Phamaceutical College: Kiyoshi Kawase, assistant professor;

From Hosei University: Yoshio Fujima, professor; Kenjiro Nakamura, professor of the (Ohara) research institute for social affairs;

From Aichi University: Masashi Suzuki, professor; Tanenori Soejima, professor;

From Shizuoka University: Mitsuteru Asada, professor;

From Musashi University: Tatsuo Ozawa, professor;

From Chuo University: Toshio Kamba, professor;

From Yokohama Municipal University: Kazuma Hattori, professor; Shoji Tanaka, assistant professor.

Also that day, representatives from 14 democratic organizations in Minato Ward, Tokyo, visited the Govern-

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Japan Socialist Party Statement Denounces "Bill" as Sato Gov't Suppressive Moves

The Japan Socialist Party on April 20 issued a statement in connection with the moves of the Japanese Government to submit to the Diet the "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" in a bid to suppress the national education of Koreans in Japan.

The statement reads in part:

The (Japanese) Government intends to submit the "bill for partial amendment of the school education law to the current Diet in an endeavour to create an "alien school system." A concrete act to implement the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," this "bill" is primarily intended to discriminate Koreans in Japan against others and suppress them.

According to the "bill," the Education Ministry (of Japan) will become a supervising agency for foreign schools and the Education Minister has the authority to approve the setting-up and closure of foreign schools. He is also empowered to issue orders for the change of facilities and contents of education at foreign schools; for suspension of classes and school shut-down; and for forcible investigation of schools.

We cannot but judge that the "bill" entirely ignores the national identity of foreigners, controls and suppresses their independent education.

Originally, it is an inviolable right of foreigners to conduct education on their children in their mother tongues.

Anyone must respect this right and no one is permitted to interfere in it.

The Government's intention, however, seems to lie in depriving Koreans in Japan of their right to democratic, national education.

The Japanese Government must reflect on the past history of Japan's colonial rule of Korea and consider it its pressing task to establish the relations of genuine peace, amity and friendship between Japan and Korea.

The "alien school system," however, not only runs counter to the setting-up of such relations of amity and friendship between the two countries, but will further deepen antagonism between Japan and Asian countries, undermining peace.

Such a system must not pass.

The Japan Socialist Party, on the basis of the principle of foreigners' education, opposes to the bitter end the "bill" aimed at obstructing the free, national education of a particular country.

Japan Communist Party Organ Raps Sato Gov't Suppressive Moves Against Koreans in Japan

Akahata, organ of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, on April 9 editorially lashed the Japanese Government for sharply growing suppressive moves against the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan.

In its editorial entitled "Attack on national rights of Koreans in Japan must be given serious consideration," Akahata condemned the Sato Government for imposing "ROK (South Korea)" nationality on Koreans in Japan and for interfering in and suppressing their democratic and national education.

Akahata said that the education at the Korean schools not only is in no way "anti-Japanese" but, on the contrary, agrees to the stand of the Japanese people, adding that Koreans in Japan with their children included have been making positive efforts to deepen amity and friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples.

The paper denounced the Japanese Government for treating the Koreans in Japan as an object of "security problem."

Saying that the active support for Koreans' struggle for democratic and national rights is closely related to the struggle of the Japanese people against the revival of militarism and for the safeguard of life and rights, the paper called on the Japanese people to develop struggles in close combination with opposition to the suppression of Koreans in Japan by the Sato Government.

Japanese People in Active Campaigns...

(Continued from page 3)

ment authorities and handed a resolution demanding guarantee of Koreans' right to their national education. The resolution was adopted earlier on April 15 when a preparatory meeting was held by them to establish a conference for defending Koreans' national education. A similar protest movement was launched also that day by six teachers in Suginami Ward, Tokyo, representing the Suginami chapters of the Japan Teachers' Union and the Japan High School Teachers' Union. They were some of the members who organized earlier on April 16 a Suginami conference for defending Koreans' national education

A meeting was held that day at Rodo-kaikan Hall, in Okayama city, Okayama Prefecture, to support Koreans' movement for their right to national education. Participating in the meeting, held under the sponsorship of the conference for Koreans' national education problems, which was organized earlier in Okayama city, were some 60 representatives from 26 political parties and social organizations in the prefecture. The participants unanimously adopted an appeal addressed to all the citizens in Okayama Prefecture and a petition to be presented to the Government.

Also that day, 25 trade unions, affiliated with the Onoda Regional Federation of Workers' Unions in Yamaguchi Prefecture, separately sent to the Government authorities a cable protesting against its suppressive measures against Koreans' education.

Twenty representatives from five organizations (including trade unions, teachers' unions and social organizations) in Ibaraki Prefecture on April 18 visited their Government and strongly demanded immediate discontinuation of all its suppressive measures against Koreans' national education and guarantee of their educational right. Also that day, a joint meeting was held in Osaka city by representatives from 41 political parties, trade unions and social organizations in Osaka Prefecture, to support Koreans' struggles for their right to education. The meeting unanimously adopted a protest note and a resolution to be presented to the Government.

Representatives from youth organizations (including the Democratic Youth League, the Socialist Youth League, and the Youth Departments, of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the National Federation of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions and of the Teachers' Unions) on April 18 held an emergency meeting to demand guarantee of Koreans' right to their national education. The participants unanimously adopted a joint statement, which was presented to the Education Ministry later that day by a "protest group" of six representatives elected by the meeting.

Japanese women working in the campaigns for collecting signatures and for distributing handbills, in support of Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan (April 20, at Ikebukuro railway station, Tokyo)

The Yamaguchi and Ogori Regional Federations of Trade Unions (with 30 and 15 member unions, respectively) in Yamaguchi Prefecture, recently held their executive committee meetings and issued appeals calling upon all their membet unions to develop campaigns to support Koreans' movements to defend their education. They also sent cables to the Government protesting its plot to suppress Koreans' right to their education. Trade unions in Tokuyama city, the same prefecture, also issued a joint statement in a similar vein.

EARLIER, on April 15, men of the Adachi Ward Assembly, Tokyo, and representatives from trade unions and social organizations in the ward, 16 in all, held a meeting in Shindo-kaikan Hall in the ward, to exchange views on the question of Koreans' national education. The participants decided to organize "a conference for defending the national education of Koreans living in Adachi Ward."

Some 40 representatives from 30 trade unions and social organizations in Shinjuku-ku, Itabashi-ku and in Daito-ku, all in Tokyo, visited on April 15 their Government and demanded immediate suspension of its plan to submit the "bill for amendment of the education law" to the current Diet session. Later, they presented protest notes and petitions to each of the Government authorities concerned.

Meanwhile, in support of Koreans' national education, many organizations, called "conferences for defending Koreans' democratic and national education" or the like, have recently been mushrooming among Japanese people. Such organizations were formed in Ishikawa and Aichi Prefectures (both on April 12), Hokkaido (on April 13), Itabashi-ku, Tokyo (on April 14) and in Saitama Prefecture (on April 15).

Many professors of Tokyo Economics University on April 15 issued a statement, demanding immediate cancellation of the "bill for partial amendment of the education law" which the Government is going to submit to the current Diet session.

In support of Koreans' movement, the president and 31 professors of Gifu University in Gifu Prefecture added their signatures to a petition recently sent them.

Also that day, a meeting was held in Iwakuni city, Yamaguchi Prefecture, with the participation of Japanese and Korean schoolmasters, to discuss questions regarding the defense of Koreans' right to their educational work. Representatives from youth organizations in the same prefecture held that day a joint meeting in Yamaguchi-city in support of Koreans' national educational work. The participants adopted a joint petition, which was shortly presented to the Government. The organizations represented that day included: The Yamaguchi chapters of the Japan Democratic Youth League and the Japan Socialist Youth League, the Youth Departments of the Yamaguchi Regional Headquarters of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and the Yamaguchi University Students' Self-Government Association. The meeting decided to form a joint student and youth struggle committee.

A meeting was held on April 14 by some 30 Korean and Japanese religionists at Shigaku-kaikan Hall, Tokyo. The participants strongly denounced the Government for its unjustifiable suppressive measures against Koreans' national education. They decided to develop a powerful protest movement to frustrate the Government's plot to submit the education amendment bill" to the current Diet session.

On April 13, representatives from many democratic and social organizations in Ibaraki Prefecture gathered at the Jichi Hall in Mito city, Ibaraki Prefecture, and held a meeting to defend Koreans' right to their national education. Among the organizations represented that day were: the Ibaraki chapters, of the Japan-Korea Association, the Conference for Defense of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, the Japan High School Teachers' Union and of the Japan Teachers' Union. Senei Kobayashi, professor of Ibaraki University made a report at the meeting. On the basis of this report, the participants exchanged views on the ways and means of their future struggle and adopted an action program. A similar meeting was held also that day in Ikuno-ku, Osaka, by 28 representatives of the Southern Osaka branch of the National Federation of Tele-Communication Trade Unions (Zendentsu).

Scence of the preparatory meeting of Japanese citizens in Suginami Ward, Tokyo, for organizing a Suginami conference for defending Koreans' national educational right (April 16)

SOME 100 representatives from political parties, social organizations and trade unions, 77 in all, held on April 12 a joint emergency central meeting at the No.1 Hall of Members of the House of Representatives, Tokyo, to exchange views on the question regarding the defense of Koreans' national education. Political parties represented that day included: the Communist Party of Japan and the Japan Socialist Party.

The emergency meeting was held in response to a joint appeal issued earlier by three Japanese social organizations, the Japan-Korea Assocciation, the Conference for Defense of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan and the Conference for Koreans' National Education Problems, calling for the greater support of Japanese people of various strata for Koreans' movement to defend their right to educational activities in this country. The participants unanimously adopted a joint statement opposing the Government's plan to submit the "bill for partial amendment of the education law" to the current Diet session. They also worked out a detailed schedule of action according to which their future campaigns should be carried out to support Koreans' movements for the guarantee of their right to the national education.

Speaking at the meeting, many representatives unanimously referred to the growing crisis with which Koreans' national education is faced, stressing that "by suppressing Koreans' national education, the Japanese Government is ploting to destroy CHONGRYUN organizations which will necessarily result in weakening the democratic forces of Japan in their struggles for peace, democracy and national independence." "Through our past experience, we know this," they said.

Among the speakers were: Goro Sudo, member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee and a Dietman; Hisao Ishino, Chirman of the Special Committee for Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party, and a Dietman; Shichiro Hozumi, Socialist Dietnam, Sukio Iwatare, director of the National Movement Bureau of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo); Yoshitaro Hirano, president of the Japan Peace Committee; Kenzo Nakajima, a noted reviewer; Seikichi Ueda, a lawyer and member of the Conference for Defense of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan; Minoru Takano, vice-chairman of the central executive committee of the National Federation of Metal Workers' Unions, and Kazuko Yanbe, secretary

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Pyongyang City Rally Marks 6th Anniversary of April 19 Uprising in S. Korea

A rally was held at the Moranbong Theatre, Pyongyang, in the evening of April 18, to mark the 6th anniversary of the April Uprising of the South Korean people.

Present at the meeting were: Hong Myung Hi, Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Li Joo Yun, Vice-premier; Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Paik Nam Woon, Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; and many other leaders.

At the rally, Hong Soon Kwong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, made a report.

Review of the Pyongyang City Meeting (on the eve of April 19, at the Moranbong Theatre) marking the 6th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising of South Korean people, which overthrew the Syngman Rhee regime

Speaking of the 6th anniversary of the April Uprising, he expressed his strong support for workers, students, farmers and other people in South Korea who are fighting against the U. S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi's troop dispatch and are also striving for living rights and democracy and freedom.

The April Uprising, he stated, which spreaded throughout South Korea six years ago was a flare-up of the pent-up anger of Souh Korean people against the U. S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. Consequently, it was a just struggle for a new life and a new policy, he said.

Even the U.S. and puppet troops armed to the teeth, and even barricades, tanks and bayonets were not sufficient to suppress South Koreans' heroic struggle for a new life and a new system. The South Korean people succeeded in toppling their suppressing "government," marking the first victorious step in their struggle.

But for the reason that South Korean people had no party to lead them and to lead the struggle along on anti-imperialist and anti-feudalism road, the people had been deprived of their precious and costly fruit by the enemies centering around the U.S. imperialists.

He continued that especially the Pak Jung Hi clique, after the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" were scheming again, under the U.S. direct order, to invite Japanese imperialists to South Korea and to send South Korean youths as a shield of the U.S. aggressors in South Vietnam.

The speaker went on to say that the South Korean people had developed strenuous struggles on March 24 and June 3 and in August. This year tens of thousands of workers waged struggles throughout the country, and these struggles may be called a continuation of the April Uprising of the patriotic heroes, he said. "The South Korean troops, for the sake of national dignity and honor," he went on, "should crush the U.S. and Pak Jung Hi's troop dispatch plot and the troops already sent to South Vietnam should join the Vietnam Liberation Forces who are fighting for their country's freedom and liberation."

He stated that the South Korean people should reject all external forces and, under the leadership of a Marxist-Lininist party, South Korean workers, farmers, students, intellectuals and peoples of all strata should be united under the banner of the anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese national salvation front.

In conclusion, he stressed that people of the northern part of the Republic should further strengthen their democratic revolutionary base, politically, economically and militarily.

Mounted puppet police desperately trying to check the advance of patriotic South Korean demonstrators who rose up in 1960 in their struggles to topple the dictatorial Syngman Rhee regime

6th April 19 Day Observed in Seoul

Meetings to mark the 6th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising were held by youths and students in some places in Seoul in defiance of a special police alert by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On the morning of April 19, students and professors of Dongkook University held a memorial meeting in front of the April 19 Monument, despite the fact that the puppet Government ordered universities to suspend classes to prevent students from attending their schools.

At the meeting, the monument for two of the university students was unveiled. The students were Lo Hi Joo who was killed by police violence while taking part in the April 19 Uprising, and Kim Joong Bai who was killed by police in the struggle against the "ROK-Japan Talks" last year.

Meantime, students of Seoul National University also held a similar meeting in front of the monument for Pak Dong Hoon on the campus.

According to a report from Seoul, all the police in the city were alerted that day. The "riot police" were posted at all police-boxes in the city.

Japanese People in Active Campaigns...

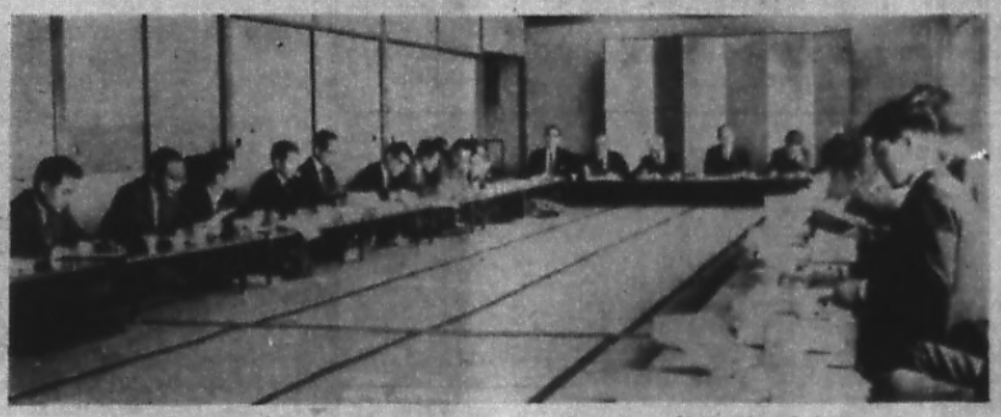
(Continued from page 4)

general of the Liaison Council of the Japan Mothers' Association.

The participants decided to call upon all the democratic forces: 1) to develop on a nation-wide scale protest movements opposing presentation of the "bill" to the Diet session; 2) to make all-out efforts in their propaganda activities to expose the Government's suppressive measures against Koreans' education and to help increasingly larger numbers of Japanese people to realize the justness of Koreans' education; 3) to develop more vigorously the signature-collecting campaigns now being conducted by the Conference for Koreans' National Education Problems; 4) to continuously increase pressure to bear upon the Government by sending statements, protest notes and resolutions adopted by their respective organizations; and 5) to make preparations for participating in a large-scale central mass rally to be held at the earliest possible date.

Later, some of the representatives interviewed Umekichi Nakamura, Education Minister, and handed him a protest note adopted by the meeting, demanding immediate cancellation of the "bill for amendment of the School Education Law."

Organizations represented at the meeting that day included: the Democratic Youth League; the Socialist Youth League; the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren); the Japan-China Friendship Association; the Liaison Council of Japan Cultural Organizations; the Research Institute for Chinese Affairs; the All-Japan Harbour Workers' Union; the National Federation of Coal Miners' Unions; the Japan Federation of Local and Municipal Goverament Workers' Unions; the Japan Construction Ministry Workers' Union; the National Federation of Printing and Publishing Workers' Unions; the Federation of Publishing Workers' Unions; the Joint Struggle Committee of Film and Stage Actors; the New Japan Physicians' Association; the Joint Struggle Committee of Diet Employes; the Japan Teachers' Union; the Research Institute for National Education; the Conference for Research of Scientific Education; the Research Institute for Soviet Pedagogy; the Liaison Council of International Lawyers' Association; the Free Bar Association; the Japan Democratic Lawyers' Association; the Research Institute for Korean Affairs, and the Conference for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Scientific Exchange.



Leading Japanese lawyers discussing the question regarding the defence of Koreans' national education at the All-Japan Representatives' Meeting of the Free Bar Association held on April 16 in Nara city, Nara Prefecture

Meanwhile, also that day, 31 representatives from 11 trade unions and social organizations in Yamanashi Prefecture, visited the Education Ministry and presented a petition demanding immediate suspension of the Government's suppressive measures against Koreans' national education. Earlier, on April 8 and 9, respectively, similar meetings were also held by school teachers in Fukuoka city, and by 2,000 workers in Osaka city.

Review of 20-year Development of Koreans' National Education

For more than 20 years since Korea was liberated in 1945, Korean residents in Japan have been making steady progress in their democratic and national education. They have been defending with credit their educational work, braving all manner of unlawful suppression by the U.S. Occupation Forces and the successive Japanese Governments.

Last year, a Korean draper in Kyoto contributed all his hard-earned savings, including the proceeds he gained by selling his own house, to a fund for the erection of a new school house, the Kyoto Second Korean Primary School. This is only an instance. All Koreans here think it their most urgent and sacred duty to defend their mother tongue under any circumstances.

Thanks to this patriotic enthusiasm, indeed, Koreans' democratic and national education has been successfully carried on to this date.

Braving harsh suppression by U.S. troops as well as the whole Japanese local police in the Osaka-Kobe districts, Korean nationals in Japan, young and old, men and women all alike, rose up to defend their schools, their inalienable right to democratic and national education. (in Osaka, April 24, 1948)

Patriotic Enthusiasm

Korea was liberated from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule on August 15, 1945. Korean residents, who then numbered some 2,400,000 in Japan, began to leave for their dear old home country. More than half the number returned home within a year following the Liberation.

Now, for those remaining in Japan, the question arose of educating Korean nationals.

Many classes in the Korean language were set up in various parts of Japan. Because, to give national education to their sons and daughters was then the first and formost demand of the Koreans, who had been prohibited from using their mother tongue and forced to change even their own names into Japanese-style names.

Thus there were in September, 1946, some 500 beginners' classes, 4 middle schools and 12 youths' schools.

In 1947, these classes were gradually reorganized according to a regular school system.

Most Koreans remaining here began to hesitate to return to their split country after 1946, as South Korean society was in great disorder and unstable (the majority of Koreans in Japan were from South Korea and there were no diplomatic relations between North Korea and Japan), and as the U.S. military authorities placed limitations on the amount of their property they could take home from Japan. Thus, the number of repatriates sharply declined.

In 1947, the then General League of Koreans in Japan made a great effort to set up Korean schools in various parts of Japan.

Schools were established in some 600 places by March of 1948, with upwards of 53,000 pupils and students learning there. Some 90 text books were prepared and about a million copies of them were printed around that period.

April 24 Incident

Meanwhile, the U.S. Occupation Forces and the Japanese Government began to assume a hostile attitude toward the Koreans democratic and national education.

In October, 1947, the Civilian Information and Education Section of the U.S. Army Headquarters issued a directive to the Japanese Government, on the basis of which the Japanese Education Ministry, in January, 1948, gave to all the prefectural governors instructions to the effect that the Korean language should be recongnized only as an extracurricular subject, and that Korean pupils should be taught the same subjects as were taught to Japanese pupils.

On April 20 that year, 14 Korean schools in Tokyo were ordered to be closed and many Korean educationists were arrested.

The suppression of Korean schools was most vigorous in the Kansai districts. In Kobe, scores of thousands of Koreans negotiated with the prefectural governor until at last the school closure order was withdrawn on April 24.

However, R.L. Eichelberger, Commander of the 8th Army, flew to Kobe from Yokohama the next day, declaring a "state of emergency." He began to arrest at random Korean people who took part in the protest action, by mobilizing all the local police as well as U.S. troops stationed there.

In the wake of a sanguinary clash with police, some 2,000 were arrested. Among them were 133 Japanese who took part in the action in support of the Koreans' struggle.

In Osaka, Kim Tai Il, 16-year school boy, on April 24, was shot through the head with a police pistol, while taking part in a protest meeting in front of the Osaka Prefectural Office.

Korean people call this "The April 24 Osaka-Kobe Education Incident."

This incident was a link in the chain of the suppressive measures against Koreans in Japan who then rose up resolutely in opposition to the establishement by the U.S. imperialism of a separate government in South Korea in 1948.

A total of 1,120,000 Koreans participated in the "incident," while more than 3,000 were arrested.

While engaged in the bloody struggle, Koreans continued a series of negotiations with the Japanese Education Ministry.

At last, on May 3, a memorandum was exchanged between a Korean delegation and Morito Tatsuo, the then Education Minister. It read: "Koreans in Japan shall apply to the Government for permission of their private schools on conditions that they conduct the education of their own, within bounds of non-government schools."

Thus, Koreans succeeded in defending their right to national education.

On the Eve of Korean War

On Sept. 9, 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on the basis of popular will throughout the country.

In the spring school term of 1949, the General League made a set of new regulations for its schools of all levels to consolidate their school system.

On Sep. 8 that year, however, the U.S. Occupation Headquarters suddenly ordered the Korean league to be disbanded.

On Oct. 19, in an attempt to destroy the league, the Japanese Government, at the bidding of the American occupation authorities, ordered 92 Korean schools to be closed, and 245 schools to be reorganized according to Japan's School Education Law.

Koreans were again forced to struggle to defend their schools.

They defended 14 schools from the closure order in the Hyogo Prefecture, while achieving many satisfactory results in Hiroshima and Aichi Prefectures.

Although their schools in other parts of Japan could not but function in various forms, as municipal schools, public branch schools, national classes and the like, Koreans succeeded in maintaining essentially their national education.

After Founding of CHONGRYUN

Founded in May 1955, the CHONGRYUN opened a new era for the efflorescence of Korean's national education.

The Korean University was established in April, 1956. Since 1957 the fatherland has sent educational funds and scholarships, which now total an enormous sum of 4,812,300,000 yen in Japanese currency.

The Koreans' democratic and national education is now faced with another ordeals under the circumstances following the conclusion of the aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" last year.

Whatever obstacles may stand in the way of Koreans' educational work, Koreans in Japan will surely safeguard their sacred right to national education.

WE ARE IN URGENT NEED OF YOUR SUPPORT:

The Japanese Government is now ready to try all the untried in its efforts to submit the so-called "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" to the current regular Diet session. If this bill should be approved, there is no doubt, as we have exposed several times through our paper, the sinister aim lurking behind this proposed legislation, that Korean schools in Japan will be placed under the absolute control of the Government authorities. And this will be a first step toward completely depriving Koreans here of their right to the democratic and national education finally.

In the light of international law and practices, the right to education is sacred and inalienable. Korean citizens in Japan, too, have all the right to enjoy this right, which, however, has been and is under the danger of being denied by the Japanese Government.

Opposing utterly groundless charges hurled by the Government at Koreans here that they are practising "anti-Japanese education," or the like, all the Korean people, together with those at home, as well as with broad sections of the Japanese people, are now vigorously conducting campaigns to defend their democratic and national education.

Under these circumstances, our readers, your support for Koreans' movements to defend their educational right shall be greatly appreciated—your support which, we are firmly convinced, will further strengthen the fighting spirit of Korean citizens in this country in their struggles to defend their national educational work.

COMMENT:

*Country*_____

*Occupation*_____

*Name*_____

The People's Korea

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